स्तर से जुड़ी है । अतः औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विकास के साथ इस प्रकार की जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता में वृद्धि होगी । सिविल यांत्रिक और विद्युतीय इंजीनियरी जैसे अनेक तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों में जनशक्ति संबंधी वर्तमान व्यवस्था पूर्णतया पर्याप्त है जबकि संगणक विज्ञान, रसायन इंजीनियरी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में इस व्यवस्था में वृद्धि लाने की आवश्यकता है ।

वर्ष 1993-94 में देश में वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर पर नामांकन 75.64 लाख था । देश के 407 इंजीनियरी संस्थाओं में स्नातक स्तर पर 98968 छात्रों के लिए स्थान हैं, 1011 पोलिटेकनिकों में डिप्लोमा स्तर पर 163675 छात्रों के लिए तथा 6280 स्कूलों में +2 स्तर पर व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए 0.9.02 लाख छात्रों के लिए स्थान है ।

इंजीनियरी तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की सुविधा में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है । वर्ष 1994-95 में गुवाहाटी में एक नया भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान सृजित किया गया है । वर्ष 1994-95 में अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने डिग्री स्तर की 40 नई इंजीनियरी संस्थाओं तथा 62 डिप्लोमा स्तरीय संस्थाओं को अनुमोदित किया है । वर्ष 1994-95 में 579 अनिधियत स्कूलों में नए व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं । राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में 1995 तक वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर के 10% छात्रों को तथा 2000 ई० तक 25% छात्रों को व्यावसायिक धारा की ओर मोड़ने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । इंजीनियरी और पालिटेक्निक शिक्षा के लिए ऐसा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Computerisation in KVS

*838. SHRI MISA R. GANESAN:
SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to computerise progressively the work of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Regional Offices;

(b) if so, what is the annual outlay/expenditure earmarked/incurred therefor;

(c) whether the decision is likely to lead to retrenchment of staff; and

(d) if so, the details and rationale thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Ye, Sir.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that, during 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 21.06 lakhs has been spent toward hardware/software and the site preparation of computerisation in Headquarters, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Soil Conservation

*839. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: (a) the massive soil conservation operations undertaken by this Government;

(b) the details of the various schemes under soil conservation;

(c) the area actually brought under soil conservation;

(d) the amount of money spent on this; and

(e) further steps taken to encourage soil conservation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (e) Various soil conservation programmes undertaken by Government of India are as under:

(i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP):

This centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in 29 catchments spread over 18 States. The programme is being implemented on Watershed basis. All types of land i.e. Agriculture. Forest and Wasteland are being treated through different Soil and Water Conservation measures as per the extent of degradation

Upto 1994-95 an area of 30.86 lakh ha has been treated at an expenditure of Rs. 550.38 crore

(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in 10 catchments spread over 8 States. The scheme is being implemented on Watershed basis and all types of land i.e. Agriculture, Forest and Wasteland are being treated through different soil and water conservation measures depending upon the extent of degradation.

Upto 1994-95 an area of 6.98 lakh ha has been treated with an expenditre of Rs. 206.38 crores.

(iii) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)

This project was launched in the year 1990-91 in 25 States and 2 Union Territories. Under this project the target is of treating an area of 28.0 lakh ha. at a cost of Rs 1100 crores. Taking into consideration the project criterion of covering all blocks where arable areas under assured means of irrigation is less than 30 per cent 2621 blocks have been identified in which a micro watershed of 500 to 5000 ha. has been taken up for treatment. 2497 micro watershed with an area of 40.35 lakh ha. have been sanctioed by the State Governments at an estimated cost of Rs. 1128.50 crores. So far an amount of Rs. 712.81 crores has been released to the State Governments under the project. The project is expected to saturate by the end of 8th Plan.

(iv) Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

The scheme has been taken up from 1994-95 in all the seven North-Eastern States of the country. During 1994-95 model watersheds have been approved for all the States except Arunachal Pradesh. Central assistance of Rs. 10.03 crores was released during 1994-95. Funds worth Rs. 16.00 crores are available for the year 1995-96.

In addition to above, some other programmes listed in the enclosed Statement (*See* below) which include internationally aided Watershed Development programmes administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Area Development Programmes administered by Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment also have a component of soil conservation. Besides, State Governments have also programmes which focus on soil and water conservation.

Statements

LIST OF SCHEMES

Programmes by Ministry of Rural areas and employment

1. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

2. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

3. Integrated Wastelands Development Project (IWDP)

Programmes Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture through External Assistance

World Bank Aided Projects

4. Integrated Watershed Development Project (Plains)—Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa.

5. Integrated Watershed Development Projects (Hills)—Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Danida Aided Projects:

6. Comprehensive Watershed Development Project in Karnataka.

7. Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.

8. Comprehensive Watershed Development Project in Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.

9. Comprehensive Watershed Development Project in Korapur, Orissa.

European Economic Community (EEC) Assisted Projects:

10. Doon Valley Project

11. Bhimtal Integrated Watershed Management Project.

12. South Bhagirathi-II Integrated Watershed Management Project.

German Aided Project:

13. Watershed Development Project in Maharashtra.

14. Watershed Development Project in Karnataka.

15. Indo-Swiss Watershed Development Project—Karnataka.

Allotment of Land for Setting up LPG Gas Dealership and Petrol Pumps

*840. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of parties to whom letters of intent for setting up L.P. Gas Dealerships and Petrol Pumps in Delhi had been issued during 1993, 1994 and 1995, in favour of whom allotment of land for showroom and godowns was sought and provided; ....

(b) what is the nature of interse seniority maintained with respect to the incumbents to whom letters of intent for such dealership have been issued for different areas; and

(c) whether allotment of land is made solely according to availability of land in different areas, and land available in particular area is allotted to the incumbent to whom Letter of Intent for that areas distributorship has been issued without waiting for allotment to others even though they are senior to the former in point of time; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The details of parties to whom letters of intent for setting up LP Gas godowns and Petrol Pumps have been issued during the year 1993, 1994 and 1995 and whose applications have been received in DDA for allotment of sites and the details of parties to whom allotment of land has been made during the year 1993, 1994 and 1995 are given as per Annexure. [*See* Appendix 173, Annexure No. 189]

(b) The date of issue of letter of intent is the effective date of seniority for the purpose of allotment of sites.

(c) Generally, allotment is made according to seniority. In exceptionally compassionate cases, allotment is made out of turn on humanitarian considerations. In the case of Oil Selection Board nominees, if the site specified in the Letter of Intent